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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

February 18, 1919, Temperature 57.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 77.

February 18, 1919, Temperature 50.

No. 17,391.

號八十月二年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 18, 1919.

未己大歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

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Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
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BEST "CARS IN THE COLONY" FOR HIRE.

WATSON'S
EXTRACT OF MALT
AND
COD LIVER OIL.
A CONCENTRATED NUTRITIVE
AND
DIGESTIVE AGENT.
Easy to Digest.
Pleasant to take.

In bottles \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
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YEE SANG FAT CO.

SALE
NOW ON.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN

Ladies Overcoats Sale Price - - \$5.00 each
Sweater Coats " " - - \$5.00 "

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPTS.

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34, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
TELEPHONE 1355.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 630.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Radio's Service to the China Mail)

NEWS & VIEWS OF "HAVAS"

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss reported that the naval conditions of the armistice were decided by a special committee of eight members, who should be entrusted with the report on the whole question of the armistice terms, and the possibility of using economic measures to enforce their execution. French circles hope that this sub-committee will report rapidly to the war council.

The proposal is finding favour to give the Germans a short period of time in which to comply with all the terms of the previous armistice not yet fulfilled. In case the Germans fail to carry out their promises, the idea is to bring into force stern economic measures and to tighten up considerably the military terms.

On President Wilson's suggestion a formal request was sent to the German authorities that they should inform the Allies as to all stocks of war material they have in their possession. According to France's practical demand for the creation of an international body large enough to protect them against possible German aggression, an agreement has been passed for an international army and fleet, controlled by the League of Nations committee.

The aspirations of Belgium have been submitted to the Council of Ten. Belgium, like France, cannot forget that the possession of land frontiers made her peculiarly vulnerable, and in view of possible future infringements of the international covenants, she desires a radical revision of the international situation, created in 1831.

LONDON, Feb. 10.
M. Clemenceau states in an important interview given to the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press of America that recent disclosures have shown that the purpose of the enemy was not merely military domination but the extermination of France industrially and commercially. They stole machinery and destroyed Lens coal mines. They devastated wretchedly French territory even when retreating. M. Clemenceau points out there are yet reasons for more firmness, and the new armistice conditions must annihilate that danger.

M. Pichon, answering a question as to the attitude of the Powers towards the projected conference at Prinkipo threatening to become abortive, stated that the object of the Prinkipo proposal was that of convening the opposing parties in Russia, and bringing about a conciliation agreement. A meeting between representatives of the Soviets alone and the Allies would not take place if the other Russian parties failed to comply with the invitation.

The Supreme Economic Council's functions will be to coordinate the relations of the Allies in the economic sphere, and to absorb the inter-Allied machinery for dealing with commercial and industrial questions. It may become a permanent and most conspicuous feature of the League of Nations.

BELGIANS AND SPARTACISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Copenhagen learned from Duesburg on Feb. 16 that in view of Spartacist activities, Belgian troops arrived yesterday night. They had just reached the Town Hall when simultaneously there arrived three Spartacist leaders. The Belgians held up their motorcar. The Spartacists tried to escape, and hurled a hand grenade which, however, did not explode. The Spartacists were severely wounded. The Belgians occupied the Town Hall to protect the administration.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AFFLICTED.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Ottawa reports that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been stricken with paralysis and is in a critical condition.

[Sir Wilfrid is over 77 years old. He was the first French Canadian to be Premier of Canada. He had Liberal principles.]

A PATRIOTIC CREW.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Capetown reports that the crew of the "Durham Castle" refused to sail with the Nationalist deputation to Europe headed by Gen. Hertzog. The liner sailed without crew or deputation? We are left at guess.

WHEN HINDENBURG NEARLY SURRENDERED.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A ROUNDABOUT BUT SIGNIFICANT MESSAGE.
Amsterdam reports a speech at Heidelberg by Herr Feilerbach, ex-president of the Reichstag, who stated that at a meeting of members of the new and old governments at the Chancellor's palace on Nov. 10, at which the original armistice terms were accepted, a telegram from Hindenburg was read saying that unless all the conditions were immediately accepted he would be compelled to capitulate with his entire army.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NOT YET OUT OF THE WOOD.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
The plenary sitting of the Paris Conference to discuss the League of Nations had to be postponed, because after the original draft was completed, various members, chiefly French and Japanese, suggested a large number of amendments.

CHE-PEE TEA FOR HOME FOLKS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 13, Food Controller Roberts announced that as about five months home supply of tea was at present in bond and supplies were now arriving regularly, he had decided to suspend the orders governing the distribution and price. He was consulting the Trade regarding the date of suspension, and anticipated that his arrangements with the trade would enable a very considerable quantity of good tea to be retailed below the present fixed price of 2s. 8d. per pound. Effective steps would be taken to prevent wholesalers cornering stocks.

BYZANTIUM.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

General Allenby arrived at Constantinople on Feb. 7 and was accorded a most notable reception. Crowds assembled in the streets and cheered him en route to the Embassy. A curious feature of the reception was the presence of a Turkish military band in the Galata quarter, to welcome the victor of Palestine and Syria.

LONDON, Feb. 17.
General Desperes, the Allied generalissimo in the Balkans, has transferred his headquarters to Constantinople and formally entered the city on Feb. 8. He was enthusiastically received by the non-Turkish elements. General Allenby has left for Palestine.

THE BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Hamburger "Freidenkblatt" states that the Bolsheviki deserted Windau owing to a bombardment by British warships.

It is reported from Constantinople that the British have occupied Nikomedia, Angora, and Konia.

BOLSHEVIKS BEING BEATEN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Odessa reported on Feb. 11 that the anti-Bolshevik volunteer army was making fine strides in the Caucasus, advancing on both banks of the Terek towards Vladikavkaz. They captured Grozny, which was strongly defended, and took 800 prisoners and 20 guns.

Further north-east, after routing the Bolshevik main forces in the north Caucasus, the volunteers pushed to within 25 versts of Kizliar. They are now establishing contact with the Daghestan detachments under General Kolesnikov.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 17.

The silver market is steady. The silver market is still steady. SINGAPORE, Feb. 17.
Montagu's report shows that the price fell on Feb. 11 to 47½ in sympathy with the reduced rates of freight and insurance from America. Shanghai exchange has fallen to 4/9 the rate.

NEW INDIAN JUDGE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The King has approved the appointment of Profulla Ranjan Das as Puisne Judge at Patna high court, in succession to Sir Ali Imam.

COTTON AND SHELLAC.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 17.

Cotton 7/4 demand 47,575 shells

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

It is reported at Copenhagen that the Entente naval commission arrived at Kiel and announced that owing to delays in disarming certain submarines, those not disarmed before Feb. 17 will be broken up.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A telegram from Berlin says Gen. Foch has declined the German appeal to extend for 24 hours the time in which they may answer the amended armistice.

ARMISTICE SIGNED.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Treves reported yesterday that the agreement prolonging the armistice was signed at 6/30 that evening in Gen Foch's saloon carriage.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Bale learns for Weimar that Herr Schiffer, the Minister of Finance, explaining the situation to the Assembly, estimated outstanding credits at 161 milliards of marks. The Minister considered that the present chaos was due to the fact that on the assumption of war, he was short of the vast sums squandered on Hindenburg's programme, which was also economically deplorable. Herr Schiffer pointed out that only the interest on the war loans could be covered by present taxation, therefore fresh taxation was necessary. Sales of war-stores were expected to realise only three milliards, as they had been largely pillaged.

POWERS' NAVAL LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The French naval losses in war-time were four battleships, namely, Bouvet, Suffren, Gueysse, and Danton; four armoured cruisers; one cruiser; four destroyers; eight torpedo-boats; 14 submarines; 68 armed trawlers; five auxiliary cruisers; and 12 smaller warships, representing an aggregate of 110,000 tons.

Great Britain lost 550,000 tons, Germany 350,000 tons, Italy 70,000 tons, Austria 65,000 tons, and the United States 17,500 tons.

SIR MARK SYKES DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Sir Mark Sykes has died of pneumonia in Paris, where he was attending the Conference as expert adviser on near eastern affairs. [Sir Mark Sykes was only 40 years old. He had written many books and papers on Turkey and the Moslems.]

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Industrial Conference mentioned yesterday is to be held on Feb. 27.

MEXICO.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Washington says it is officially reported that the Mexican Government has cancelled some Anglo-American concessions in Mexico, and handed over the land to the people for agriculture. Other concessions are being revised.

RED CROSS FLOWER STALL.

Acknowledged to 21.1.19 ... \$1,085.69
Further receipts to 17.2.19 ... 233.15
Total to date ... \$1,318.84

The Red Cross Flower Stall will be open at the Hongkong Hotel every morning during Race week.

NEW CABARET.

The New Cabaret of Wiseman, Ltd. was opened last night. As a materialisation of all that was anticipated by the general public, it was voted O.K. The saloon was prettily draped with different national colours, and with the addition of a pale pink electric light effect, it was rendered a real cosy corner. A good number of dancers were in attendance, all of whom declared the new feature a success. Music was furnished by Wiseman's special string orchestra.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to have on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

Have you seen the Wonderful
"DAVON"
SUPER TELESCOPES

Made in England, length only 13 inches magnifies 36 diameters and gives wide objective, will focus sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.

USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Price complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye piece, tripod, leather carrying case, etc., etc., - \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

Telephone 2487.

"SCOTT'S EMULSION"

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN

\$1.50 Medium Size \$1.50
PER BOT. PER BOT.

THE PHARMACY
(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345. 33, Queen's Road Central

SENNET FRERES

ALBERT WEILL, Successeur.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Silver Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Porcelain Vases and Statues, Cut Glass, Electro Plate, Electric Lamps, etc.

In our Jewellery Department, we have just received the latest novelties from Paris, which will be sold at low prices.

THE IDEAL TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES.

DISINFECTANT. **IZAL** A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

SOLE AGENTS:-

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY, February 20, 1919,

commencing at 12 o'clock (NOON)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

1 Remington No. 10 Typewriter,

1 Remington No. 7 Typewriter,

1 Underwood Typewriter,

1 National Typewriter,

1 Smith Standard Model No. 13

Typewriter.

(all in fine condition)

On view from Tuesday the 18th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 14, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY the 3rd March 1919 at his sales rooms Duddell Street Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 199 together with all messuages erections and buildings thereon now known as No. 298 Des Vaux Road West.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease of Marine Lot 199.

The annual Crown Rent \$21.00

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Mr. S. W. TSO,

Solicitor for the Mortgagees or the undersigned

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

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APOL STEEL

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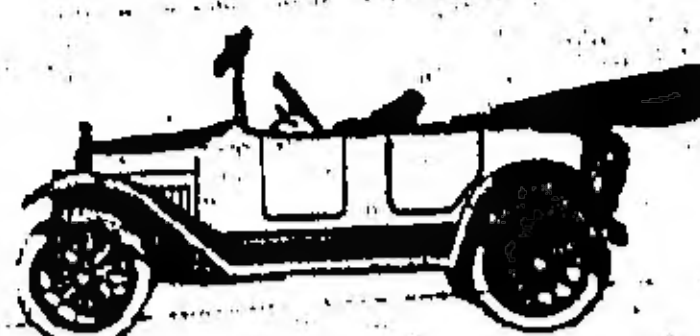
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Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
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Phone 2500.

65 Des Vaux Road
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Plates & Papers.
Developing & Printing
Undertaken.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS MEATS:

Beef, Mutton, Lamb.

Rabbits, Hares.

Sausages,

Brawn,

Pressed Beef.

Purity.

Excellence.

WE HAVE

Just received

New supply of

WAR STAMPS

Many varieties

and values of

BRITISH COLONIES

Also

Catalogue and Album

for same.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 620. Hongkong

PREVENT DISEASE

FLY REBOURATING ON SUGAR.

When resting, the fly can often be observed to regurgitate the crop contents, until there is suspended from the end of the proboscis a drop, heavily as big as its head. This fluid is drawn in and out with gusto so long as the fly is undisturbed, but is deposited if alarm leads to hasty flight. A couple of drops of our ready for human consumption, and the deposit may easily contain 1000 or more bacilli or other infectious life-forms.

Well fed house-flies defecate about once every five minutes.

"INSECTOX"

SURFACES, FLOORS, MOSQUITOES,

OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

OUTFITS 24. REVIEWS \$1.30

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson &

Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakilly Co.,

HONGKONG, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & Co.,

Sole Agents.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

FEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel,

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 22, 1914.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

20 cents each

For One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The Cane & Malt Lys.

5 Wyndham Street.

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

"THREE CASTLES"

THE NEW SIZE

"THREE CASTLES"

SUPER MAGNUMS

The big brothers of the "Three Castles" family.

Sold in patent air-tight tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

JAPAN'S GOLD HOLDINGS.

At the end of January Japan's holdings of gold stood at Y. 1,582,000,000, a decrease of Y. 2,000,000 as compared with the amount reported on January 15. The Bank of Japan's holdings remained unchanged at Y. 731,000,000, and all the decrease was in the holdings to the account of the Government. The official specie reserve came down to Y. 851,000,000. The specie held in Japan stood at Y. 449,000,000, a decrease of Y. 1,000,000. The holding overseas was Y. 1,123,000,000, which figure was also a decrease of Y. 1,000,000.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S DEMAND.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley, addressing a meeting in the Hackney Empire, said that he was out to make Germany pay for the war to the last farthing she possessed. The talk of her inability to pay was the camouflage argument of the international financier. Germany played for great stakes. She lost, and must pay. The indemnity should not be less than £10,000,000,000.

It was imperative, also, that those who were responsible for the war should be brought to justice. The Kaiser had been found guilty of wilful murder in this country by at least three Coroners' juries; and, that being so, any one of the Coroners concerned could issue a warrant for his arrest. Under the treaty laws which this country had with Holland the Government could call for the Kaiser's extradition upon the strength of any one of those verdicts.

PROFESSOR'S PROTEST.

Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, at his professional lecture at Cambridge on November 8, asked why our great authors and books had not been of more sustenance to the nation during the war, and replied that it was because we treated our literature as a fine and (for its finery) dirt-cheap suit of clothes, to be worn on occasions but folded away on a chair when it came to business.

In this war Britain, having a cause high enough to engage trained lips to surpassing eloquence, having at least twenty writers who could name capable of presenting it clearly so that no neutral nation could mistake the argument or avoid its dignity, had turned to stunt journalists and film artists.

On the other hand, we had America sending us as Ambassadors men who stood for literature—Mottley, Lowell, Hay, Page—and selecting for her President a man of letters and—Heaven help us!—a professor. While we hearkened to the flimsy rhetoric accounted good enough for us, Europe and the world hung on the pen of an American who could really write down what he meant, and we had no man in the present pass to turn to and say: "Sir, you who can do it speak the great accent of English."

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

In an interview with the Australian Press Association Admiral Lord Jellicoe said: The object of my visit to Australia is to consult with the Commonwealth Government regarding the organisation of the Australian Navy, and its basis. I am very proud to be visiting Australia, and to be associated in any way with the Australian Navy, which has done such excellent work in the Pacific in hunting down the Emden and later, in the North Sea, during my command of the Grand Fleet, and under Admiral Sir David Beatty, and also in the Mediterranean, where the Australian destroyers were employed. I have been aboard Australian ships, and have seen how efficient they are, due in considerable measure to the aptitude shown by the ships' companies as seamen.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

The Australian Press Association states that there is nothing definite with regard to the Prince of Wales's projected tour of the Dominions, and it is not likely that it will be undertaken until some months after peace has been declared. General Sir William Birdwood, who will probably visit Australia and New Zealand at the respective Government's invitation in 1919, General Birdwood will shortly give up the command of the Fifth Army, but pending the peace settlement Marshal Foch insists upon retaining all commanders and maintaining the armies intact. General Birdwood will go to France during the coming week to visit the Australian divisions, and will afterwards return to London to carry out the work of demobilisation.

CIVIL SERVANT DROWNED.

The "Straits Times" of Feb. 7 reports: News of a distressing tragedy reaches us from Kuantan in a wire, dated the 5th inst., which announces that Mr. G. M. Laidlaw, District Officer of Pekan, and Mr. Johnstone, District Surveyor of Kuantan, were capsized that morning when landing at Kuala Pahang. Mr. Laidlaw's body was recovered and Mr. Johnstone was saved in an exhausted state. A telegram from our Kuala Lumpur correspondent confirms this and adds that the accident took place while the deceased was landing at the Kuala from the steamer "Ranee." Mr. Laidlaw was forty years of age and had completed eighteen years' government service in the F.M.S., during which he had served in practically every part of the federation. The deceased was a son of Dr. Robert Laidlaw, of Glasgow. His brother is Mr. D. H. Laidlaw, an Engineer in the Public Works Department of the F.M.S. now stationed in Kroh.

PARIT-BRUAS RUBBER.

Presiding at the seventh ordinary general meeting of the Parit-Bruas (Malay) Rubber Company, Limited, held on December 10, at London, Mr. A. T. Tarham said the amount of rubber harvested was somewhat below the estimate, but this was accounted for by their instructions to the manager to go easy with the tapping, in view of the then condition of affairs in the Federated Malay States. The price obtained averaged 1s. 11d. per lb. throughout the year, which was not a bad figure considering that two-fifths of the crop was sold at Singapore and that the price in the latter part of the financial year was exceptionally low. The new clearings were all planted up and looking well, and the whole estate was in excellent order, which reflected very great credit upon the management. Now that the war was over and the restrictions about to be abolished, and now that the heavy insurance charges were at an end, they had a bright outlook for the future, and could hope for a much better report at the end of the year.

THE CROWN IN A HATBOX.

The Crown Jewels are, now on view at the Tower of London, after having been for months in a thick-walled stone vault at Windsor Castle, whither they were secretly removed for protection against Hun air raids. With the same secrecy they were brought back.

Two Guards officers and two non-commissioned officers brought them from Windsor Castle. All four were in civilian clothes; the officers wore silk hats and frock-coats and the non-commissioned officers bowler hats and black overcoats. All carried automatic pistols.

The £8,000,000 worth of jewels were wrapped up inconspicuously in the Imperial State Crown in a cardboard hat-box, the royal sceptre, with its famous Collinson diamond, in some rough, heavy, red cloth; and the other regalia in insignificant-looking and variegated boxes and parcels.

The jewels were placed in two motor-cars. One officer and one non-commissioned officer, specially chosen because they were crack shots at in each car, and a round-about route to the Tower was taken.



G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,

VERMICELLI

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1232.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3366.

Branch Factory: Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable address: "HINGWAH."

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499.

THE CHANDLER, HUDSON & OAKLAND MOTOR CARS

ON HIRE and FOR SALE

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just received a large Consignment of

CHILDREN'S SKIDDERS & CARS

Inspection Solicited. Price moderate.

Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALITY.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

Westinghouse

LAMPS

For Sale by

GERIN, DREYARD & CO.

Tel. 114.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON

(Two minutes from Star Ferry)

Recently renovated and re-furnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the propriety Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application.

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches, motor, Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address "CARLTON"

MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE BIRD

CONFIRMATIONS

& CATERERS

ICE CREAM

PARLOUR.



HOT and COLD

DRINKS

ALSO

DEALERS IN

Gimbal's and Orange

Blissom

American Chocولات

Assorted Fancy Cakes

Address

Old Post Office Building,

Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,

Residence to

the late SIEN TING

74, D'ARCY STREET.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable and
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address
"WIKING" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),
ON

WEDNESDAY,

February 19, 1919, at 11 a.m.
at Kwong Tuck Cheong's shipyard,
Te-Kwa-Wan.

One complete set Engines and
Boiler in good working order.
DESCRIPTION:
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33,
by 24 strokes.
Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure
120 lbs. on Veritas survey.
To be sold in one lot, together with
Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and
all piping, etc., connected with the
above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Masts,
And
2 Navigating Compasses.
On view at Kwong Tuck Cheong's
shipyard.

Launch to convey intending pur-
chasers will leave Blaise Pier at 10.30
a.m. on day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

FRIDAY,

February 21, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Valuable Household Furniture,
Curios, Ornaments,
etc.,
removed to salerooms for convenience
of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One Upright cottage Piano
especially made for the climate by
Francis Bacon, New York.
(Practically new)

One Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard
& Collard in good condition.
Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)
enables traders throughout the World
to communicate direct with English
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London
and Suburbs, it contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the
Colonial and Foreign Markets they
supply to.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants,
etc., in the principal Provincial Towns
and Industrial Centres of the United
Kingdom.

Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers
seeking

BRITISH AGENCIES
can now be printed under each trade in
which they are interested at a cost of
21 for each trade heading. Larger ad-
vertisements from 25 to 210.

A copy of the directory will be sent by
post on receipt of postal orders for
£1 10 0.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

THE NEW FIZIKAL THERAPY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

These three Therapies are the only ones
which have been scientifically proved to
be effective in the treatment of all
forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel,
Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc., and are
the only ones which are safe and
painless.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 4 The Peak (Bahar
Ledge) Fully FURNISHED.
Apply to:—H. A. LAMBERT.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1919.

NOTICES.

G. R.
NOTICE.

THE Pass Office will be removed
from the Central Police Station
to the top floor POST OFFICE
BUILDING on the 18th inst.
From that onwards Permits to
leave the Colony will be issued
from there, and not at the
Central Police Station.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese races desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or Identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Corporation will be held at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the
22nd day of February, 1919, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Board of Directors together with a
statement of Accounts for the year
ending December 31, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, February 10, to SAT-
URDAY, February 22, 1919, (both
days inclusive), during which period
no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 4, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the above
Company will be held at the REGIS-
TERED OFFICE of the Company,
Pedder Street, Victoria, in this Colony
of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th
day of February, 1919, at Noon, when
the following resolution, which was
passed at the Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Company held on the
EIGHTH day of February, 1919, will
be submitted for confirmation as a
Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be
altered in manner following,
viz:—

"In Article 82 the word 'five'
shall be substituted for the word
'four'.

The effect of this resolution will be
to increase the maximum number of
Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of Febru-
ary, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the
22nd day of February, 1919, at 12.15
p.m. for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Board of Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December
1918.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from
FRIDAY, 21st February to FRIDAY,
28th February, 1919, (both days in-
clusive), during which period, no
TRANSFER OF SHARES can be
REGISTERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

December 9.

The nominations for the Scottish
constituencies, including the Univer-
sities and those constituencies for
which a candidate has been returned
opposed, numbered altogether 170,
and an analysis gives the following
results:—

Coalition Unionists... 24
Coalition Liberals... 30
Asquith Liberals... 33
Independent Liberals and Unionists 3
Labour... 51
National Democratic, Land Lea-
gue, and Independent... 13

The turn-over of candidates from
the regular Liberal ranks to the
Coalition is a great disappointment
to the Liberal party managers. Mr.
Gulland, the Scottish Whip, so far
forgot himself as to make a reference
to the "Liberal" party, and wrote a
letter of protest to Mr. Churchill.
Did Mr. Churchill know that the
Liberal Members and 15
Unionists, and that by giving their
support to many Unionists in the
present contest the Government were
"destroying British Liberalism"?

Mr. Churchill was prompt with a
crushing reply. "The Prime Minister
and his friends," he told Mr. Gulland,
"have taken no steps during this two
years of national crisis to organise a
separate party machine, and are
to-day absolutely without one, while
all the time you and your office have
busily and tirelessly organised the
constituencies in your own sectional
interest."

And now, Mr. Churchill
sarcastically adds, "when it is
obvious that those members who
support the Prime Minister are more
likely to obtain the votes of the
electors than those who oppose him,
you conceive yourself aggrieved."

Before the election there were, as
Mr. Gulland points out, 54 Liberal
members for Scotland; and the
nomination list shows that only 34
Liberal candidates have come forward
who, if elected, would support Mr.
Gulland's whip. Some 30 have de-
liberately chosen to stand as the
avowed supporters of the Coalition.

Mr. Gulland will have it that Scottish
Liberalism has been torpedoed by the
Unionist Whip, and the sum of Mr.
Churchill's sin is that he has not
protested. But will Mr. Gulland explain
why about half of the Scottish Liberal
candidates have refused to fight the
election under his management?

Does he not realise that it is not
Scottish Liberalism into which a torpedo
has been sent, but the system of
petty party control and intrigue, for
the existence of which he must bear
the chief responsibility? These 30
or so revolting Liberals have been
free in the fullest sense to adhere to
the Gulland methods or to place
party interest in abeyance and unite
—for a time—with those Unionists
and others in Scotland who think
with them that the situation demands
a drawing together of all the nation-
al forces that make for security.

Without repudiating their Liberalism,
they have repudiated the Liberalism
as it has been against national
unity.

To judge from the list of their
Scottish candidates the Liberal official
circle has not lost its faith in the
carpet-bag type of politician. I have
often had occasion to point out how
in past years the influence of the
Scottish members was impaired by
the fact that a large proportion of
them had neither knowledge of the
Scottish questions, nor interest in
them. It is a sign of the extent to
which Irish Nationalism is out of
touch with the local sentiment on
which it professes to be based that
it should have given its blessing to so
many candidates in Scotland in the
carpet-bagging type, men like Mr.
Dundee White, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr.
Arthur Ponsonby, Mr. David Caird,
Mr. Acland Allen. Perhaps the two
most useless members from this Scot-
tish point of view in the last Parlia-
ment were Mr. Whitehouse and
Mr. Ponsonby. They were not
merely useless but pernicious.

Mr. Whitehouse spent over a year
during the most critical period of
the war in studying the educational
methods of the United States—a self-
imposed and superfluous task which
has had no other result than a series
of dull and time-wasting speeches on
the two Education Bills passed last
session. His chief Parliamentary
speciality has been the making of
tearful speeches on the supposed
woes of the conscientious objector, of
whom one might suppose his con-
stituents mainly consisted. Mr. Pon-
sonby has made himself less of a
nuisance, but his whole political out-
look is so distorted and jaundiced
—a reaction from the associations
of his early life—that he is not a
safer representative even for the school
of Radicalism to which he belongs.

His transparent sincerity only makes
his wrongheadedness the more dan-
gerous.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS ON THE GERMAN FLEET.

The frank and outspoken speech of
Sir Rosslyn Wemyss at the festival of
the Royal Scottish Corporation was
greatly appreciated by his brother
Scots. Naturally the most arresting
part of his remarks was in regard to
the debacle of the German Navy.
His declaration that "we have re-
duced the German Fleet to a position
from which it can never emerge,"
was a particularly comforting assur-
ance, though the events of the last
weeks have already fired that idea
in the minds of the most unnautical.
Sir Rosslyn confessed that he had
gone through "the most extraordinary
feelings of ups and downs, and he
had hardly known how to look at the
extraordinary developments of the past
week." He believed "the more one
thought of it the more one realised
that the victory which we had gained
was greater than had ever been
won." The personality of the First
Lord appealed greatly to his fellow
guests. Photographs have made us
familiar with the strong face and
with the monochrome that is as in-
evitable as the monochrome of Joseph Cham-
berlain; but the camera tends to
intensify the severity of expression
and let the lighter shades escape.
During his speech his face relaxed,
as when he recounted his meeting
with a piper "frae Freuchie" in
Mesopotamia, and again when he
slyly remarked that he spoke as a
practical man and not as a politician.
But in the main he was as unrelent-
ing as one can imagine he was when
he made his famous retort to the
German Admiral, that the German
Fleet "had only to come out."

COLLAPSE IN FREIGHT.

"One of the most striking reactions
in the commercial world consequent
upon the cessation of hostilities has
been a collapse in freight rates,—
that is to say, in uncontrolled and
neutral tonnage, says the "Scotsman."

The first break was a reduction of
about 25 per cent. in outward rates
for general cargo to the Cape and
Australian ports. This was followed
by an even more pronounced fall in
the rates from North America. At
the beginning of the New Year the
rate from New York to Liver-
pool on the net form of charter
was 250 shillings, and to Northern
French ports 290 shillings, and now
they are 55s. and 60s. respectively.

The Gulf rate to this country is also
60s., as compared with 260s. in
January last. Eastern rates to the
Mediterranean have also dropped
heavily, the quotation of rice from
Saigon to France having been
reduced to over 50 per cent. Little
new tonnage is being fixed as yet,
but the examples quoted give an idea
of the state of the market.

The system of Allied control is expected
to continue in force for some time,
but neutral tonnage is certainly
obtainable more easily.

THE U.S. FLEET LEAVES SCOTTISH WATERS.

The Sixth (American) Battle
Squadron has weighed anchor, and,
flying their "Homeward Bound"
pennants, has slowly steamed out of
the Firth of Forth. For a year and
more they have been almost con-
stantly before our eyes, although of
course their presence has never been
mentioned in these "Scottish Letters."

We have learned to like the officers
and men, and they have got to like
our country and our people. They
say they are "mighty" sorry to go,
and their main regret is that they
have to go without their battle
efficiency being put to the test.

They wanted to be in a real big
thing before they went. Yet their
stay has not been without excite-
ments. Time and again they were
out with Beatty, hot on the
track of the Hunns, but the "High
Sea" Fleet never stayed to give
them welcome. Leave was granted
with sparing hand; the ships
were ready to put to sea at almost
any hour since they came to our
waters. Months before the American
ships came to Scapa Flow in the
Orkneys, American destroyers were
over helping our naval forces. To
be exact, 28 days after the declaration
of war they were in a British port.

The departure of the American
Squadron was a quiet affair. They
lay too far down the Firth for the
public to take a hand in the send-off.
But on the British ships all hands
were posted to quarters, and the
bands played British and American
National Anthems. From every
main in the American Squadron the
"Homeward Bound" pennant was
flying far behind, carried by balloons
at tail and centre: that of the "Texas"
is 710 feet, claimed to be the longest
in the Squadron. It has been a
happy partnership, say all of us, and
the Americans had not realised how
happy until they had to leave.

CHINA AND INFLUENZA.

It is just 30 years since the last
great outbreak of influenza started
on the career of epidemic fury that
carried it into every part of the
world, says Dr. R. M. Buchanan,
Bacteriologist of the City of Glasgow,
in the course of a paper on "Influenza
as an Infectious Disease." The
starting point of that epidemic is
uncertain, but, like epidemics of
plague and cholera, it affords
evidence of a general direction from
East to West. It appears to have
emanated from China, and to have
spread westwards along the great
overland trade route of Asia
toward Russia, at the rate in keeping

with the leisurely pace of the
caravan. It had scarcely been heard
of until it reached Moscow and St.
Petersburg, when its pace was
suddenly accelerated by the modern
facilities of transport. Then it
swept like a wave over Europe, and
its apparent origin in the dominions
of the Czar gained for it the name
of Russian influenza. Within 18
months it had visited almost every
part of the world, and had even
returned Eastwards by the sea route
to reinstate China.

LONDON SCOTTISH FUND.

A satisfactory response has been
made to the appeal issued a few
weeks ago on behalf of the London
Scottish Regiment Memorial Fund.
Its object is to assist past and present
members of the corps, and the
widows and dependents of men who
have fallen in the war. Special
attention is to be devoted to the
question of providing education fac-
ilities for the families of adversely
circumstanced professional men on a
scale akin to that which they would
have enjoyed but for the war. Another
aspect of the work
will be to launch upon new
careers men who have suffered
permanent disablement. Altogether
it is calculated that upwards of 300
members of the regiment have been
wounded. It is estimated that a sum
of £50,000 will be necessary to place
the fund on a satisfactory financial
basis, and the amount of the con-
tributions already received is £26,000.
The Treasurer, Lord Balfour of
Burleigh, is appealing for further
funds.

OBITUARY.

Professor P. Hume Brown, LL.D.,
F.B.A., who held the Chair of Ancient
Scottish History in the University of
Edinburgh, and was Historiographer-
Royal for Scotland.

Hugh Wylie MacPherson, retired
superintendent, Eastern Extension
Telegraph Company.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs
on the 15th February, 1919:—
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS
LEVEL.

1918. 1919.
Hyman 29 ft. 0 in. below 122 ft. 9 in. below overlow.
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DEWAR'S

"IMPERIAL"

AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 614.


Wm. Powell Ltd
 TELEPHONE 344
FURNISHING DEPT.

Tapestries . . .
 Velvets . . .
 Serges . . .
 Curtains . . .
 Printed-Fabrics . . .
 Cretonnes . . .
 Table Covers . . .
 Bedspreads . . .
 Down Quilts . . .
 Blankets . . .
 Linens . . .

SAMPLES WILLINGLY.

BIRTHS.

ECFORD.—On February 12, at Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Eckford, a son.
LEIGH.—On February 11, at Sydney, N.S.W., the wife of David Leigh, of a son.
KALE.—On February 12, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Kale, a son.
WHEN.—On February 12, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. When, a daughter.

DEATHS.

BENNETT.—On January 29, at Southsea (Isle of Wight), Isolina Marion Ellen Cordelia Josephine, the dearly beloved wife of Captain Cecil Bennett, R.A.M.C., and daughter of Commander and Mrs. Davies, of Shanghai.
LINDSTROM.—On February 12, at Shanghai, Eric Osson Lindstrom, late Master Mariner China Merchants' S.N. Co., aged 74 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1919.

A BISHOP'S BUNKUM.

"It ought to be fully recognised," says the Bishop of Oxford, "that no citizen has a right to exist unless he is a labourer with hand or mind, or both." This is one of those statements that lots of people give assent to unthinkingly. Coming from an ordinary layman, there would be nothing seriously wrong with it but its illogicality. Coming from a Bishop it is a monstrous impertinence. It is worse than, because it lacks the wit of Tully's famous retort to the shifless person who said that he must live—"I don't see the necessity." If we examine the Bishop of Oxford's utterance analytically (as all utterances should be), and suppress our natural aversion at the episcopal presumption, we will find that it places him in an indefensible position. Neither as a gentleman, a Christian, or a logician, could he maintain the correctness of such a stupid remark. First of all, we all happen to exist without any personal choice in the matter. We didn't ask to exist. Existence was thrust upon us. Some of us would

rather it hadn't happened. Some of us, even, but for a shrinking from pain or by reason of superstitious fears, such as Hamlet voiced so well, would be glad to relinquish our "right" to exist. We don't value it. Assume, for the sake of argument, that a decent man is suddenly overcome with a sense of the justice of the Bishop of Oxford's observation. He says: "I do not labour, either with hand or mind. The Bishop is right. I have no right to exist. I will cease to exist." And acts accordingly. What then is the attitude of the Bishop of Oxford? He will say of this conscientious suicide, who has acted on his advice: "This man has broken the law of the land. This man has sinned. His body may not lie in consecrated ground." Not knowing the Bishop of Oxford particularly, that is all we are sure of; but it is possible he would want to point the moral further by burying the fellow at the cross-roads, with a stake through him. It wouldn't surprise us. Well, how can he be right both ways? Either that man had no right to exist, in which case it was wrong of him to go on existing; or it was wrong of him to take the Bishop so seriously. Ignoring the academic accuracy of the argument so far, this Bishop (being a Bishop) would probably say: "But all he had to do was to begin to labour, with hand or mind or both, so as to earn the right to exist. I never meant that he should commit suicide." Why do men labour with hand or mind or both? Is it not as a means to go on existing? Is that not the only real reason for it? They find themselves, when their mind awakes, existing through no fault of their own. No man (except this Bishop) ever thought of there being such a thing as a "right" to exist. Existing, the man's instinct is to carry on as long as possible; and in any state of society, barbaric or civilized, he usually finds that labour is a necessary means to that end. But no. Not always in a civilized society is it necessary. There are men, like confidence-men, bunco-stealers, and (yes) Bishops, who find it possible to exist by making a bluff at labour, rather than by actually labouring. Lucky dogs! In Nature there is no such thing as a "right" to exist. Those exist who can. And those "existences" that such Bishops are content to see many of their fellow-men leading is hardly worth claiming as a right, anyway. Some of these "in-jus" existences would do well to be less gossipy, or an impatient public shut them up for good.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth on demand \$8 11-16d.

Canton is having a mass meeting to-day to discuss Japan's alleged bullying.

Sun Yat Sen is now reported to be going to Paris, to support the other Chinese envoys.

Sir Herbert Dering, the British Minister at Bangkok, is going home on leave early in March.

Sailors from the "Tarantula" are playing football with a Customs team on the Shamoon to-morrow.

Messrs W. E. Crocker and S. Gray play their tie to-night at the V.R.C. for the Hongkong Billiard Championship.

Two large rice mills in full operation were destroyed by fire at Bangkok on Feb. 2. Damage done was about 500,000 ticals.

Mr. Lau has gone to Saigon to buy 150,000 piculs of No. 2 white rice for the Canton poor. Hongkong merchants are taking part in this.

Going from Hongkong to Tung-kwan, with about \$300 in notes, Heung-fu met a gang of ten armed robbers. They have the money now.

The Bangkok paper wants somebody to start a dairy farm there. It thinks it would be a commercial success and improve the Siamese breed of cattle.

Overheard at "Monte Cristo" on the cinema. "Whaffo he look-see that piksha so solly?" "She blong he sweetest before time, mally another man, catches 'small baby another man, and he blong velly angly. Wanchee makes bobbley now allo man make him lose face plenty." "What would Duffas have thought of this condensation of Dantes' scheme of vengeance?"

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that where a Chinese citizen is admitted regularly to the United States as merchant, the fact that he subsequently becomes a labourer does not of itself destroy his right to remain in the country. The case was that of Lo Hop of Toledo, Ohio.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway will provide special accommodation on the 10-33 a.m. train from Kowloon (last ferry 10.15 a.m.) for ladies attending the Ladies Four some competition for the Lady Rens Davies Cup at Fanning Golf Club on Friday, Feb. 21.

In the Billiard Championship competition at the V.R.C. last night, Mr. W. R. Neighbour beat C.M.S. Barker by 400 to 238. The winner scored at every chance, but the loser was unlucky as well as out of form. Best breaks were 33 by the winner and 23 by the loser.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$13,611, or \$4,537 less than in the same week of last year. The aggregate for the seven weeks, however, was \$100,891, which is \$6,573 more than it was at the corresponding date of last year.

At the annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, Canton, held at the Victoria Hotel, Canton, at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, the following were elected as Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. H. S. Smith, O. W. Darch, D. Forbes, H. S. Kavarana, C. A. Peel and G. H. Bowler.

A rather clever cartoon, clever more in design than execution, represents President Wilson as Columbus, seeking a New World governed by the moral power of the League of Nations. His reactionary crew are saying: "Aw! we'll never get anywhere. Let's go back." "There ain't no such place," and "Academic stuff." But Columbus Wilson says: "Sail on. Sail on." Since then he seems to have made the land.

Butterfield and Swire announce that the "Hector" from the United Kingdom will arrive here on Feb. 21; the "Teresaus" left Shanghai to-day for Hongkong and will leave here for London on February 22; the "Agamemnon" will leave Shanghai to-morrow for Hongkong and will depart from here for Liverpool on February 24; the "Agapenor" passed the Suez Canal on February 3 and will arrive in Hongkong Feb. 29; the "Eurylochus" passed the Suez Canal on February 11 and will arrive in Hongkong on March 10.

A very well-known Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong once informed me (says a writer in the "Bangkok Daily Mail") that he thought that the cracker-firing was a good thing. Smoke acted as a disinfectant and was likely to kill off poisonous germs in nooks and crannies, while the bursting crackers scattered debris all over the shop. The people swept this out, for fear of it causing fires, and thereby places got cleansed that otherwise never would. And there really may be something in his theory.

"CALIGULA."**AT THE CORONET THEATRE.**

With the enterprise that has marked the new management of the Coronet Theatre, there was another star film screened at this popular theatre last night. "Caligula" a story founded on the early days of the Roman Empire, depicting the ruthless reign of the Roman Emperor Caligula, a ruler who had no compunction at putting to death his subjects to suit his whim of the moment.

Early in the story is witnessed the death of Caligula's son, which event maddens the tyrant. A harmless body of Christians passing through the country are taken prisoner by Caligula's soldiers, a Priest named Marcia having suggested to the Emperor that these were responsible for his son's death. The Emperor orders the Christians to be thrown to the lions but by a miracle they are unharmed. At a fete given by his subjects to placate the Emperor, he orders Egle, a lovely girl (Signorina Napierkowska), who is with the party of Christians to be brought before him. Then follows an exhibition of the Emperor's extreme cruelty, for he orders Egle to dance before the assembly unclothed. Her refusal is countered by the throwing into the sea, one by one, of the Christians until she consents. A wonderful dance is then seen, but this proves the undoing of the monarch. Chereas, one of the bodyguard, has fallen in love with the beautiful Egle, and as there are many rebels against the bloodthirsty Emperor, he secures their services to bring about the tyrant's murder. As Caesar proceeds to the room where Egle has been taken to gratify his desires, he is met by those rebelling against his rule and put to death. Chereas being the one to strike the fatal blow. The Christians are then released and the obvious finale is brought about with regard to the future of Egle and Chereas.

The play is in four acts and held the large audience in rapt attention. The scenery was magnificent, particularly the interior of the palace in Act III. The whole play is well acted, the characters play their parts with power and obvious feeling, the costumes and all connected with the play being first class. To complete the situation, ideal music is played by the fine orchestra. There is also a Gazette and a Lonesome Luke Comedy, Lonesome Luke-Plumber, a fine comic, and a capital addition to the programme after concentrating attention on the premier film.

This programme being repeated to-night and to-morrow, and the public is advised to book seats for the 9.15 performance, which can be done at the Robinson Piano Co.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING MAN'S ADVENTURE.

Mr. E.K. Howe of the Robert Dollar Co. at Shanghai was wrecked in the "Quintana" on one of the smaller Philippine islands on Christmas Day. It took nearly four columns of the "Japan Advertiser" to tell his story of it. It was raining. He was on the bridge with the Captain. When she struck, he thought of his wife. The Captain spoke to him, and he determined to die like a man, if need be. He took off all but his underclothes and jumped ashore, when the ship bumped up close enough. His mind, now, was "working coolly, and with unflinching judgement." Others who had scrambled ashore (not jumped) were climbing the cliffs. He crawled into the jungle seeking shelter from wind and rain. He and a Filipino hugged each other for some time to get warm. Then a snake in the branches above alarmed him, and he yelled. The Filipinos said if they let it alone it would let them alone. But he was "taking no chances." He moved. In the morning all who were saved met together and had a look at the wreckage.

We have missed nothing essential to the narrative. Doubtless Conrad, or Mr. Howe himself, or the "Japan Advertiser," could make a long story of it. We didn't think the plot worth while.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PEKING, Feb. 17. The Speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives have telegraphed to Congress at Washington, informing the members that under Parliamentary acts, a League of Nations Association has been formed. This Association is endeavoring to form branches throughout China, with the object of hastening the accomplishment of the great and worthy end.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL AID. The Cabinet has agreed to the acceptance of the Japanese offer of seventeen million yen under the War Participation-Bureau, but, as this consideration desired by Japan has disappeared it finds it difficult to understand why payment should be made.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

The City Hall Work Party for the month of January, packed, 85 Shirts, 130 Vests, 100 pairs pants, 65 pairs Pyjamas, 8 Reversible jackets, 60 Bed-jackets, 20 small Pillows, 20 small Pillow-covers, 255 Abdominal bandages, 38 Washers, 193 Food-covers, 294 Handkerchiefs, 83 Pillow-cases.

To this list the Mothers' Union contributed, 9 pairs Pyjamas, 6 Shirts, 8 vests, 8 Bed-jackets, and for the 2 preceding months their contributions were—

	Nov.	Dec.
Vests,	18	8
Shirts,	1	—
Pyjamas,	2	3
Bed-jackets,	18	4
Scrubbings,	21	1
Socks,	—	2pr

Operation stockings, 1pr. We are very sorry to lose the help of this small but energetic branch, but so many of the members are obliged to turn their attention to preparations for going home that it is thought best to finish the War Work side of it, and continue the Work Party as it was before the War.

A considerable number of knitted garments were received, and are being held over for packing in February.

All the above were sent to Vladivostok.

The work-gangs for the Refugee women in Siberia will be spoken of another day. The fund is going on well, but donations will be very welcome until the 500 mark is reached. The cost of a bag is \$1.00, and we are still some \$200.00 short.

Wadded coats in 2 sizes can be made by the City Hall Work Party tailor at a cost of fifty cents each. 17 have already been sent, and we would be glad to have more, to send North before the end of the cold weather.

Various donations of clothes, etc. have been received and forwarded during the month, and our thanks are given to the donors.

The following is an extract from a letter containing a very urgent appeal, from Miss Inness, formerly Matron of the Matilda Hospital, in Hongkong, and who has recently been nursing in Siberia, until overstrained forced her to return to England. Shanghai, Jan. 18, 1919.

I am so disappointed to find that I am going home, by Canada, and shall not be coming to Hongkong; I was so looking forward to unburdening my mind, and telling you all of how much Siberia is depending on Hongkong. And I wanted to appeal so strongly to the men for something they could do to help that most desolate, heartbreaking Russia—at all events, those who are helping her—the Czechs. They do need distractions and amusements so badly, and they have nothing. This may seem to you trivial, but it is vital: These men have been fighting for 4 years, and for that time have had no news of those they have left behind. Many have shell-shock, some are paralyzed, others mutilated. All need cheering, and we had nothing. I used to feel frantic at Buchedu, wondering how to get the men through the long days and evenings, with nothing to relieve their brooding over their terrible memories. Could the Clubs not send them old papers, and playing-cards, and could not someone collect a Gramophone, mouth-organs, old violins, and send them up by every boat that goes to Vladivostok? And cigarettes? I used to feel murderously envious of the men in Hongkong, with unlimited cigarettes, and we had not one to give our patients. I send you a list of the things we need, and know you will do all possible to send something.

Benglers Food, Brands Essence, Chocolate, Starch, (for bandages), Soda, Borax, Soap, Condensed milk, Jam, Candles, Cigarettes and tobacco, Sweets, Picture papers, Mouth-organs, Gramophones, Any portable musical instruments, Playing cards, Dominoes, Jig-saws, Japanese puzzles.

The address given for these is,—Matron-in-Chief, British Red Cross, c/o British Consul, Vladivostok.

Should anyone send donations of the above articles to the City Hall, the City Hall Work Party will gladly undertake the packing and despatching. Some packs of cards have already been received, in response to another letter from Miss Inness, published recently, and we are glad to have them, but there must be many more to be had. We would like to fill a whole box with nothing but playing-cards!

At the meeting of the Associated Work Parties at Government House on Jan. 29, it was announced that work would continue until the stocks of material in hand were used up. The City Hall is doing its part in getting rid of the store, but so many members are going home next month and April, that it devolves upon the remaining workers to come regularly and keep going for the next few weeks, or we won't get the work done before the hot weather.

ETHEL M. STABLE, Feb. 17, 1919.

Two letters received:

48th, Stationary Hospital, E.E.F.

13th, Dec. 1918.

Dear Madam,—I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the lovely box of Comforts for the troops.

HONGKONG RACES.**THIS MORNING'S GALLOPS AND COMMENTS.**

There was a large number present at the Race Course this morning and general satisfaction was felt at the improvement in the weather which has been most unfavourable for the early morning gallops.

The old ponies all seem to be about the same, but it will be better to judge after the gallops to-morrow. Of the old ponies, Black Jack and Greyhound are both going well and should win their races. Sir Paul Chater's old ponies are all keeping in good form. The old ponies from the Ewo stable are rather slow in their training but in appearance are all looking fit and well.

Of the Derby candidates the best are from the following stables:—Moller, Potts and Jardines. Wisdom did a very good gallop this morning. Among the Subscription ponies Burst Length easily stands out as the first and best, while Cornhill comes next. Some are inclined to think that Mr. Knoll has something up his sleeve and if there is an upset in the Derby it will come from him, the pony being Greyhound which did a wonderful gallop yesterday, three quarters of a mile, the time being 1.37, the last quarter 31. The times taken at this morning's gallops are:—

OLD PONIES.

Night Hawk. Three quarters of a mile, inside. 34.8; 1.8; 1.39.

Tytum Chief. One mile, outside. 87.2; 1.12.3; 1.47; 2.20.1.

Black Jack. One mile, last three quarters, inside. 86; 1.11; 1.45.

Burning Daylight. Three quarters of a mile, inside. 83.2; 1.3; 1.38; 1.58.

Dun Duke. Three quarters of a mile, inside. 85; 1.2.2; 1.41.8.

Formosa Chief. One mile, outside. 86; 1.12; 1.48.4; 2.21.2.

Sandy. Three quarters of a mile, last half mile, inside. 84.4; 1.52.

Greyhound. Three quarters of a mile, inside. 83; 1.8.2; 1.40.

American Chief. One mile, last three quarters, outside. —; 1.11.2; 1.44.

Essex Chief. One mile, last three quarters, outside. —; 1.11.2; 1.44.

DERBY PONIES.

Claret. One mile, last three quarters, outside. 85.2; 1.12; 1.44.4.

Wisdom. Three quarters of a mile, inside. 81.2; 1.6.2; 1.37.

Alexander. Three quarters of a mile, inside. 85; 1.10; 1.41.8.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS.

Stiggins and Tomboy. One mile and a quarter, last mile. 40.1; 1.10.2; 1.58; 2.27.2. Stiggins was first.

Club. One mile, last three quarters, inside. 41; 1.14.4; 1.46.8.

Spado. Three quarters of a mile, last half mile, inside. 85.4; 1.9.4.

Napoo. Three quarters of a mile, outside. 84; 1.8; 1.45.

Blighty. Three quarters of a mile, outside. 84; 1.8; 1.43.

Morning Star. One mile, last three quarters, outside. 87.8; 1.14; 1.45.

which arrived to-day—a list of which is added. Please convey to the kind workers our very hearty thanks and appreciation of their generous and useful gifts. The nights are chilly and the woollen garments are a great boon.

Wishing the Guild every success.

Sincerely and gratefully yours,

M. FLYNN, Matron.

List of articles received 24 Mosquito nets, 32 pairs Pyjamas, 30 Vests, 102 Shirts 8 Bed-jackets, 47 Shrouds, 16 doz. Handkerchiefs, 2 pairs Bed-boots, 5 pairs Slippers, 5 Linen coats, 4 Mops, 6 doz. Food-covers, 10 Scrubbings, 39 Towels.

The Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, S.E., 2-12-18.

Dear Mrs. Stabb.

The box of Hospital Comforts which the Ladies of the War Charities Committee promised me a little time ago, duly arrived last week, and we had a great time unpacking it. You have sent me a very generous supply of articles of which we were badly in need, for our stock had run low, largely owing to the numerous admissions of Influenza patients. We were especially short of Pyjamas, so your supply were particularly welcome.

Both in material and workmanship the Hongkong standard has been well maintained, no less than in the packing, on which Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. M. Stephens had as usual distinguished themselves.

I need hardly say how much I appreciate your kindness in sending so many very useful things to me. Might I add that our wounded men particularly wish me to convey their united thanks to all the Ladies who have in any way helped to send them such comfortable garments?

Yours sincerely,

E. A. Rutherford, Q.A.I.M.N.S.

Asst. Matron.

THEY MAKE YOU FEEL GOOD.

THE pleasant paraffine effect, experienced after taking Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind to which they contribute, makes one feel that living is worth while. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ARMED ROBBERY.**THE OAKLAND PATH CASE.**

The Oakland Path robbery case advanced another stage yesterday afternoon before Mr. R. E. Lindsell. The Chinese woman who was alleged to have been stabbed by the first accused, in her evidence, said that on the morning of January 22, she was engaged in carrying earth to a house near by, which was in course of construction. She heard the sound of footsteps behind her, and when she turned her head, it was to see a dagger in the hand of a man whom she could not identify, descending on her shoulder, and inflicting a deep wound. Apart from the pain, she was badly scared, and ran to a piece of ground near by where some European boys were playing, one of whom subsequently took her to the Netherlands Hospital.

The woman here claimed to identify the first accused as being the man who stabbed her. Inspector Macdonald pointed out to the Magistrate that she could not identify him in jail, and his Worship remarked that her evidence as regards the identity of the man was useless in view of the fact that she failed to identify him before.

Mr. Lou Chu Pak's chauffeur who was mainly instrumental in effecting the arrest of the first accused, told the Court that on that day he ran out with an Indian watchman into Oakland Path from Mr. Lou Chu Pak's house in response to the appeal for help conveyed by the sound of whistles blown. In Oakland Path he saw running towards him the first accused and another man, who on seeing them, stopped short and turned off the path down a sloping piece of grass-land which separated the path from Park Road. The Indian watchman made for the other man, while he ran after the first accused, and actually had him by the collar, but was forced to let go and draw back on the accused drawing his dagger from his girdle and threatening him with it. The chauffeur picked up stones and began to pelt the man. The latter was forced to run again, with the chauffeur again hot on his heels. In Park Road the man turned round on his pursuer and threatened him with his dagger.

The chauffeur snatched a bamboo pole from an earth-coddy, and resumed the chase, which lasted until house No. 46, the new building, was reached. The accused went into the building, still followed by his pursuer, who by this time was joined by an Indian constable. They located the accused in an unfinished room on the top floor, and because he still showed a disposition to stab them with his dagger when they approached, the Indian constable drew his revolver and fired the whole chamber containing six rounds, which seemed to have no effect on the man, who despite the fact that at least one of the shots had hit him, as was evidenced by the blood which oozed from his shoulder, advanced on them, and as their ammunition was all spent they retreated. Later they again ventured to look again into the room, but found their man had disappeared. They were puzzled as to how the man could have escaped, until on emerging from the building they were greeted by a rain of bricks, and looking up to the roof saw that accused was the cause of it. Happily at this moment, another Indian constable came up. He had ammunition, and the three went into the house and made for their elusive enemy. Coming up to the roof they were surprised to see the accused jump on to the roof of the next house, No. 48, and from there he must have gone to No. 50, for they did not catch sight of him again, until on coming down into the street they were met by Sergeant Paine, and saw the accused arrested by him and others in the dining room of No. 50, which was occupied by a Dr. Ho.

The evidence of the two Indian Sergeants was called. It corroborated the chauffeur's statement. The hearing was then adjourned.

ON A RAILWAY.

On Jan. 30 an old Chinese coolie was run over by a train coming from the south near Malim Nawar, the station before Batu Gajah is reached. The train was stopped and the man was picked up. Both his legs were found to be crushed and so it was decided to remove him to a hospital.

The man was placed on an improvised stretcher of planks and deposited on the floor of the guard's van. There he writhed in agony whilst the train went on its way after stopping at Batu Gajah, where the chief hospital is, until Ipoh was reached. In Ipoh there was no ambulance in waiting and the man was deposited on the platform until the staff was able to attend to him. It is believed that he was ultimately conveyed to the Ipoh hospital. "Times of Malaya."

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvellous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ADVENTURES OF DR. LOWSON'S SON.

Dr. Lowson, formerly of Hongkong, will be remembered. The following from "The Forfar Dispatch" refers to a son of his.

Captain James M. A. Lowson, R.G.A., the Doctor's eldest born, the redoubtable Jimmy, was one of that small band of Britons who entered Baku after long and hard marching through Persia to the Caspian, that heroic expeditionary force which, for lack of support and owing to the treacherous conduct of supposed friends, had hurriedly to evacuate the great oil port in face of overwhelming Turkish forces. We have not heard the full story yet of the perils of this little band, but a few extracts from a home letter of the youthful Captain throw some lurid glimpses of this dangerous move before our eyes. Jimmy had a very hot time indeed on Sept. 14 as the following shows:—

"We had a very exciting series of scraps, and on September 1st all seemed lost; the Dagoes were running like hares, and we saw visions of Turkish prisons, or having our throats cut. Then we tried to evacuate, but the Dagoes said they would turn their guns on us if we tried, so it was postponed. Then they said they really meant to fight instead of running and leaving the flanks of British regiments in the air. A quiet period ensued till September 14th, the last spasm. The attack started at 3 a.m. some distance to the left of my battery. I was in the centre close up to the front line, and had British troops in front of me though few in number. The Turks broke through on the left, and were endangering our part of the line when the British reserve came up and threw them out. About 11 a.m. I was ordered to retire, but had no transport. Eventually managed to get one 6-in. army pulled by a lorry. About 1 p.m. an attack developed in front, in a part of the line held by the best of the Dago troops. They had to give way, leaving the flank of the British in the air; then the Brigadier ordered our people back. Soon they were all passing my guns. No trains had come up to take them away, so when the last of our infantry came back, I smashed up the guns and walked back to the Brigade Headquarters, where I helped to reorganise a line, booting all the running Dagoes back into it. After a bit I went and found the gun I'd saved and fired it all afternoon. I forgot to say that all my gunners, who were Dagoes, bolted from the first position leaving myself and the Sergeant alone."

"After dark all the British troops collected and marched down to the docks, and if anybody had tried to prevent us getting away, they would have got it in the neck. Our boys were like murdering the Dagoes who had let them down so badly by running on every occasion. We got on board two ships (there were only a thousand of us), and there was much handshaking and hilarity. But we were not yet out of the wood, as there were two gunboats in the harbour whose attitude towards our evacuation was a doubtful quantity. They also had six-inch guns! Our guns were hoisted on board, and the horses were given to a lot of the Dagoes, who were real fighting men and like us had been let down by the other cowardly lot. They were also evacuating to join their leader up North. The Battery Commander was very cut up at losing his horses but it could not be helped. At last we started with all lights out. Twice we were stopped, but it was only by a small guard ship with a pom-pom aboard, and we took no notice of it. The ship after the one I was on was also fired on. Fortunately the gunboat was at the other end of the harbour bombarding the cemetery, and they (the Dagoes) evidently did not have time to get a message to stop us out to it. We arrived here on the Sunday evening, most of us, including myself, having lost our kits, but very thankful to be out of it alive. Not a man is now unaccounted for."

AMERICA'S BANK RESOURCES.

A report by the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, shows that on June 30, 1918, the close of the last fiscal year, the aggregate resources of the 28,000 State and National banks in the United States amounted to \$40,310,000,000. Of this amount \$22,371,000,000 was credited to the 21,175 State, savings, and private banks and trust companies, and \$17,939,000,000 to the 7,705 National banks.

Deposits of the State banks amounted to \$18,567,000,000 and loans to \$12,426,000,000, an increase of 5 per cent. in the deposits and of 6.5 per cent. in the loans as compared with the record of a year previous. National banks showed \$14,621,000,000 deposits, an increase of 9.8 per cent. and \$9,620,000,000 in loans, an increase of 9.1 per cent.

The deposits of all banks, State and National, totalled \$32,589,000,000, and loans, \$22,045,000,000.

SHAMSEEN RATEPAYERS MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Shamseem Municipal Council was held at the British Consulate, Shamseem, yesterday afternoon. The Hon. J. W. Jamieson (Consul General) was in the chair and there were also present Messrs. H. Sutton, (President of Council), H. Staples Smith, (Vice President), O. W. Darch, W. Farmer, and R. T. Matheson (Secretary), and also the following ratepayers, Messrs. J. Robertson, C. J. Fry, E. M. Wood, Dr. W. G. Graham Reynolds, J. Smith, Mehta, E. Baker, F. N. Bell, F. C. Herb, D. Forbes, S. R. Brown, G. N. Courtney, E. G. Jamieson, H. S. Smith, Jepson, H. Christensen, F. A. Carl and Pepperell.

Upon the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Sutton, President of the Council said he begged to propose the adoption of the report and financial statement for the past year as they stood. He thought that very few remarks were necessary from him. Under the heading of Police, he would like to say that instructions had been received at the last meeting not to enforce the by-laws as to the carrying of lanterns by the Chinese. This had been carried out and he was pleased to report that there had been no trouble with the Chinese and petty frictions have been avoided.

Reporting on the Cemetery, Mr. Sutton said there had only been two burials during the year and he would say that that reflected much praise on the health of the Concession, so much so that he could safely say that Shamseem could be looked upon as almost a Health resort. Trees have been planted and the walls etc. painted and grave stones placed erect and it is now in a presentable condition. All the work connected therewith was carried out by Mr. Farmer who had spared no pains in putting the cemetery in its present flourishing condition and he hoped it would remain so in the future.

In connection with the Water Works, Mr. Sutton said that was alright, there had been no brackish water this year as the case last year, owing to low tide. Everything was going on smoothly in that direction.

He thought that was all he had to say and would propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Forbes seconded the motion and was carried unanimously. The Chairman then said that the next item to be considered was the Budget for the current year. It would be seen that it included various items which are numbered from 1 to 11. He thought it was best to take each individually and if anybody had any remarks to make, he would be given opportunity to do so.

Mr. Sutton said he would suggest that Nos. 1 to 9 be taken together as they were all connected with the financial side. He thought that course would save time. Mr. Sutton said the figures before them were practically the same as for last year, excepting two amendments. One was that instead of taxing land at the rate of \$25 per lot, they do so by proportion as it was hardly fair that one lot of 12,000 feet should pay the same tax as 30,000 feet. The tax of \$25, hitherto levied on all lots would be for lots up to 12,545 feet after which \$2 extra is payable for every 1,000 square feet. The other amendment is in licences, the Council having decided to levy a small tax on bicycles. He proposed that resolutions 1 to 9 be passed.

This was seconded by Mr. Darch and carried. With regard to resolution No. 10, he asked that that be adopted. The police quarters was too small at present and was quite inadequate to accommodate the members of the force.

The Chairman said he had gone fully into the matter and had received a tender of \$11,000 and he thought that was a safe estimate to go by. Dr. Reynolds, he understood, had something to say about the matter.

Dr. Reynolds said that some time ago, he was invited by Mr. Farmer to inspect the present police quarters. He did so, and found that 32 men were occupying one room. The bye laws laid down by the London County Council which were followed all over the British Empire, required that in a common lodging house 300 cubic feet be allowed for each person. In this case it was only 230 cubic feet of air space per person. In Hongkong, continued the speaker, it was even less than that and of course, they have seen the result of overcrowding in that place in the recent outbreak of epidemics. In considering the resolution he would urge that suitable quarters be put up in order to supply more air space per head. He did not see why natives should have less space than others, they are just as prone to infectious disease.

Mr. James Smith said that in supporting the resolution, he took it that the building would be on the same ground and that the Council had received expert advice on the matter and taking into consideration the high cost of material at present he took it that \$11,000 was approximate.

Mr. Sutton said the Council was not authorised to take expert advice. They had received a tender for less than \$11,000 and he thought that that figure would be sufficient to complete the work.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that the Council proposed to do away with an useful institution, the Gig shed. Subject to obtaining the permission of the Board of Works, the Council is authorised to dispose of it to the best advantage.

Mr. Sutton said that it was of no use now, since the introduction of the motor launches and was only a relic of the Gig days. They could repair it for \$500 but on the other hand, they could sell it for \$400. He proposed that that resolution be passed.

Mr. Farmer seconded the motion. The Chairman asked if there were any revenue and Mr. Sutton replied that there was, but the revenue which amounted to \$375 was swallowed up in repairs.

Mr. Herb said that if they removed the Gig shed they would have an awful frontage. They would for ever be looking at those awful sampans. Mr. Sutton: "I would rather look at sampans than look at a blank wall."

Continuing, Mr. Herb said, that those sampans were there for a reason obvious to all, and they should really be moved lower down the river. They got their water supply near by and with so many boats, he thought that could hardly be sanitary.

The Chairman said he agreed with the last suggestion. There had been many complaints about the improper regulation of traffic and the harbour authorities were unable to cope with it. The Harbour Master had experienced difficulty to get the Water Police to take a hand in the matter. The shed was very useful for regulating traffic in the canal.

The resolution was put to the meeting and lost by 7 votes to 6. The next business of the meeting was to consider bye-law No. 48 which read: "All persons being owners of land or house property, or any persons renting such, shall furnish to the Council the names, nationality and occupation of persons to whom they sublet the whole or any portion of land or house property owned or rented by them. The penalty for the infraction of this bye-law shall be a fine not exceeding \$50."

In moving its adoption, Mr. Sutton said that up to two years ago there was no necessity for a bye-law of that nature, but the population of Shamseem is rapidly becoming larger and more mixed and the necessity for it is enormous. The Council wanted to know where every person lived and that information should be furnished.

Mr. H. S. Smith seconded the motion. The Chairman said that the Island was becoming crowded owing to the sub-division of houses due to the increase of business which had helped to put up the tenement of houses. This bye-law is to clearly ascertain how many people are living in a given number of rooms.

Put to the meeting, the motion was carried and the Chairman announced that the bye-law would be put in force.

NEW COUNCIL. The Chairman then announced that the following have been elected to the Council for the ensuing year: Messrs. M. A. Annette, O. W. Darch, W. Farmer, C. J. Fry and H. S. Smith. He would ask someone at the meeting to propose their confirmation.

This was done by Mr. Sutton seconded by Mr. Forbes and carried unanimously. Mr. Sutton then said that as that was his last day as Chairman of the Council, he would like to thank the Hon. Mr. Jamieson and others of the Consulate for the assistance they had rendered him without which he could not have carried out his duties so successfully. He was leaving the other members of the Council with regret. It had been a pleasure to work with them in the capacity of chairman. His connection with them during the two years he had been in office as their chairman had been most friendly and his recollection of the time he had had with them would be of much pleasure and one to be remembered.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Sutton for what he had said about himself and the other members of the Consulate. He said that they were as only too glad to work with Mr. Sutton. On behalf of all present he would like to thank Mr. Sutton and the outgoing members of the Council for their work during the past year. They had, he said, introduced one or two novelties. They have put the accounts on a clearer basis than hitherto they had been presented and they have also been responsible for the putting out of the legislation for the coming year. All corporate bodies, new blood really means new ideas. Mr. Sutton, with his wide knowledge, had certainly produced new ideas, and he felt sure that they would follow on where Mr. Sutton left off. Before he sat down he would like, on behalf of the ratepayers, to thank Mr. Farmer for the valuable services he had rendered. Mr. Farmer, he said, had been on the Council for the same period as Mr. Sutton and his work as Superintendent of the Police and the taking upon himself of the amputation of the Island had been most valuable to the community. He was responsible for the improvement of roads, he took charge of the trees, and was responsible for the improvement of the cemetery which he was afraid many of his predecessors had neglected.

The speaker also thanked Mr. Farmer for the help he had rendered in the disposing of enemy property, his careful handling of the same, and the self denying way in which he came forward to offer his services were praiseworthy. But for his assistance and the able manner in which Mr. Farmer carried out the work entrusted to him in that connection, he did not think they would have been able to answer the many questions addressed to them, in such a satisfactory way as they did.

In conclusion, he would like to call attention to that part of the report which dealt with the Defence Corps. The last time he was spoken to about it, he thought there was a feeling that with the signing of the armistice and the return of H.M. ships to the river, there was no further need for the force. He had communicated with the General Officer Commanding the Troops with a view to its abandonment and the recall of arms and equipment, but had received a reply asking them to continue with the Corps. Knowing the conditions as he did, he did not know of a place where training is more irksome than in Shamseem, but nevertheless, he would ask the new Council to remember Major-General Ventris's words that although there was the return of the gunboats, these have to be distributed over a large area and there is no knowing what trouble there might be. He did not think there would really be any trouble as serious as in 1911-12-13 but it was better to be prepared. The speaker went on to refer to the camp the Corps had with the H.K.D.C. and the training they had had. Although it was admitted that there was really no object for continuing with the Corps, he would recommend the new Council not to lose sight of the fact that it was a useful organisation and when the young men came out with their new ideas and experience, the Corps could be re-organised and trained for what was admittedly an improbable emergency.

This terminated the meeting. Resuming the profession of picking pockets after six weeks in jail, a Chinese incorrigible got three months to-day.

A man caught near the Sailors' Home with 195 tins of opium in his girdle, said he was carrying it for a passenger on the "Man Lee." Fined \$2,000 or six months. There was another small seizure on a steamer in the harbour.

Communicable disease last week was two Chinese cases of diphtheria, one of scarlet fever, and nine of cerebro-spinal fever. Six of these nine died. In the 43 hours since we have had three more cases of that fever, (one fatal) and two of enteric fever.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT. LOST. A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY (BITCH) aged about 5 months. White patch on chest. A reward will be given on tender returning same. D. J. LEWIS, Leicester.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES WILL BE HELD ON:—

TUESDAY, 25th February

WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menu will be served in the MAIN DINING ROOM at \$2.50 per head and in the GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per head. TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL MAIN OFFICE.

J. H. TAGGART.

Manager.

Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

FRIDAY,

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THE SUNDAY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

including:—

Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs (English make), a few pieces of Blackwood Furniture, etc.

Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes, Toilet Table, Washstand, etc.

Electric Fittings and Sunblinds. On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWICK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1919.

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PRICES MODERATE.

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TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MORE" ROYAL MAIL	23rd February 9th April	8th March 17th April	9th April 24th May
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S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" for NEW YORK sailing about beginning of March.
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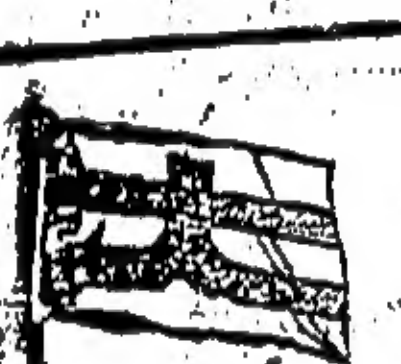
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KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY	These steamers have special accommodations for 1st and 2nd class Saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY:	
SOSEU MARU	Thursday, 27th Feb. at 9 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY:	
AMAKURA MARU	Monday, 17th Feb. at 10 a.m.
KALJO MARU	Sunday, 23rd Feb. at 10 a.m.

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Amal Malay (7, 10)	2.35	2.65
Laya Hiam (\$5)	13.00	14.00
Laya Kuning (\$1)	1.25	1.45
Laya Molek (\$1)	2.60	2.75
Laya Panas (\$5)	1.75	11.25
Balgownie (\$1)	5.00	8.25
Bassett (\$1)	35	1.05
Batang Benar (\$10)	14.00	15.50
Batu Lintang (\$10)	1.10	1.25
Bekit Jelotong (\$1)	0.65	0.75
Bekit Kati (\$1)	1.00	1.15
Bekit Kuning (\$2)	2.65	2.75
Bekit K. B. (\$1)	0.70	0.85
Bekit Timah (\$10)	11.00	
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Glenclynn Pina (\$1)	1.55	2.00
Haynes (\$5)	7.50	8.25
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FOR	TO	DATE
PAKHOI-HAIPHONG	HAIPHONG	Feb. 20, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENOW	Feb. 22, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENOW	Feb. 22, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENOW	Feb. 22, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENOW	Feb. 22, at 2 p.m.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	YUENOW	WEDDAY, Feb. 19, Daylight
SHANGHAI	YUENOW	THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENOW	THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENOW	THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENOW	THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 a.m.

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KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd	April from Yokohama
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th	April from Yokohama
TENYO MARU	20,000		3rd May.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd	May from Yokohama

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Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.
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Empress of Russia	13th Mar.	17th March
Empress of Japan	12th Mar.	2nd April
Empress of Asia	27th Mar.	14th April
Monteagle	6th April	29th April
Empress of Russia	24th April	12th May
Empress of Japan	7th May	28th May
Empress of Asia	22nd May	9th June
Monteagle	10th June	4th July
Empress of Russia	19th June	7th July
Empress of Japan	2nd July	23rd July
Empress of Asia	17th July	4th Aug.
Monteagle	20th Aug.	13th Sept.

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

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SHIPPING

SPANISH STEAMER'S STORY.

The Spanish S.S. "Igoz Mendil" arrived in Colombo from Port Said on January 14 with a full load of salt and sailed after a few hours for Calcutta, after taking in coal at Colombo. Her arrival in Colombo is noteworthy for the part she played in the war along with the German raider "Wolf". The "Igoz Mendil" was captured by the raider with a cargo of coal on board and the former was compelled to serve as a collier for a long time. When the Japanese steamer "Fitchi Maru" was captured and sunk by the raider, her passengers were transhipped to the "Igoz Mendil" where they remained for about six months.

KAWASAKI COMPANY TO
OUTSTRIP P. & O.

Mr. K. Matsukata, the President of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company has a gigantic new scheme for a Steamship Company. He announces that 33 ships of 9,000 tons each will be built this year, and thirty-four during next year, besides a few 15,000-ton passenger boats, with a speed of 18 knots. These will have an aggregate tonnage of about 730,000 tons.

The concern will be known as the Fukuyo S.S. Co. It will open a line to Bombay in March next, and subsequently on the Atlantic. It is claimed that the fleet will eventually exceed in tonnage not only the N.Y.K., but that of the P. & O. S.N. Co.

THE EXPANSION OF
NAGASAKI

The Nagasaki Press reports the formation of an association having for its principal aim the commercial development of the port of Nagasaki. The programme of the association has for its main object, increased shipping facilities in the harbour and embodies the following plans: A stationary wooden wharf, 250 feet in length, is to be constructed on the foreshore at Deshima, now occupied by the Customs Free Depot. The latter will, necessarily, be removed elsewhere. The sea in the neighbourhood of the new wharf is to be dredged to a depth of 30 shaku at ebb-tide and to an extent of 120,000 square in area. Nine more mooring buoys are to be laid in the harbour, in addition to the eleven now existing, but two of the latter will be removed when the wharf has been completed and vessels enabled to moor alongside.

BIBBY LINE CAPTAIN DEAD.

The "Ceylon Times" announces the death of Captain W. J. Sturges, of the Bibby line. Captain Sturges was in command of the Warwickshire when she left Ceylon in March of the present year, and was torpedoed off Bizerta. He decided to run the ship in to Bizerta harbour, and beach her there, which hazardous feat he accomplished successfully, displaying that courage and fine seamanship which he was well known to possess. It is believed that on that occasion Captain Sturges suffered injury, probably during the torpedoing of the ship, and he had been in hospital under treatment ever since.

Captain Sturges was a man close upon 50 years of age and the whole of his life had been spent in the mercantile marine. He was a Chief Officer in the Company's service more than 20 years ago. In 1904, when Captain Sturges was given the command of the Warwickshire and to his first love he remained true to the end. Captain Sturges during the war made numerous journeys, though the Warwickshire on several occasions was seriously menaced by submarines and other craft he succeeded in escaping damage, until the unfortunate torpedoing off Bizerta.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

As already mentioned, the Kawasaki Dockyard, of Kobe, has been making arrangements for the establishment of a steamship company with a capital of ¥20,000,000. At first it was reported that it will be called the Taifuku (great lucky) Kisen Kaisha, but it is now stated that the name of the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha has been chosen. It will be under the same management with the Kawasaki Dockyard.

The offices of the new steamship company will be established at No. 8 on the Kobe Bund, by the end of March, and it will begin operations with ten cargo boats of 9,000 tons each. It is said that the company will acquire about 160,000 tons of new steamers during the next two years. These vessels will be divided into four classes of 12,000 tons, 9,000 tons, 6,500 tons, and 2,700 tons. To start with, the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha will inaugurate services to Bombay and to North America. With regard to the former service the company will shortly make a formal application to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for permission to join their freight convention. The new company also intends to run passenger services, and it is reported that the Kawasaki Dockyard is already arranging for the construction of a passenger boat of 18,000 tons, with a speed of 20 knots.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

THE Steamship "BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for—
NEW YORK via Panama Canal
about the 25th February.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.
Connecting with From Colombo

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo

REMARK: ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

Or to REES & Co., Customs.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FULL TEXT OF COVENANT.

The following is the full text of the Covenant of the League of Nations:

COVENANT.

In order to promote international co-operation and secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this Covenant, adopt this Constitution of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE I.

The action of the High Contracting Parties under the terms of this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of Delegates representing the High Contracting Parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an Executive Council and a permanent International Secretariat to be established at the seat of the League.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the body of Delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters in the sphere of action of the League. Meetings of the bodies of Delegates shall be held at the seat of the League or at such other place as may be found convenient and shall consist of Representatives of the High Contracting Parties. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three Representatives.

ARTICLE III.

The Executive Council shall consist of Representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with Representatives of four other States members of the League. The selection of these four States shall be made by the body of Delegates on which principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these Representatives of the Executive Council, Meetings of the Council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision at the seat of the League or at a place of the world may be dealt with at such meetings. Invitations shall be sent to any Power to attend a meeting of the Council at which such matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such Powers unless so invited.

ARTICLE IV.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of Delegates or of the Executive Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the body of Delegates of the Executive Council and may be decided by a majority of the States represented at the meeting. The first meeting of the body of Delegates and of the Executive Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

The Permanent Secretariat of the League shall be established at (), which shall consist of the Secretaries-General, Secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of the Secretary-General of the League, who shall be chosen by the Executive Council. The Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the Executive Council. The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of Delegates or of the Executive Council. The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the States members of the League in accordance with apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE V.

Representatives of the High Contracting Parties and of those of the League, when engaged in the business of the League, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending the meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extrajurisdiction.

ARTICLE VI.

Admission to the League of States not signatories to the Covenant and not named in the protocol hereto is subject to the invitation of the Council, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including Dominions and Colonies. No State shall be admitted to the League unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to each principle as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

ARTICLE VIII.

The High Contracting Parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with individual safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State; and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several Governments what military equipment and armaments are fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the programme of disarmament, and these limits when adopted shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council. The High Contracting Parties agree that the manufacture by provincial enterprise of munitions and implements of war leads itself to grave objection and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being paid to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety. The High Contracting Parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the conditions of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programmes.

ARTICLE IX.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII, and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE X.

The High Contracting Parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Executive Council shall advise upon means by which the obligations shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XI.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the High Contracting Parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the League, and the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and efficient to safeguard the peace of nations. It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the High Contracting Parties to delegate or of the Executive Council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threatens the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council, and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or recommendations by the Executive Council, and that they will not even then resort to war against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendations of the Executive Council. In any case under this Article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time and the recommendations of the Executive Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the disputes.

ARTICLE XIII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that whenever any dispute or difference shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the Court of Arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any Convention existing between them. The High Contracting Parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be ordered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award the Executive Council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Executive Council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice, and this Court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognized as subject for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing Articles.

ARTICLE XV.

If there should arise between States members of the League any dispute likely to lead to rupture which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council. Either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who

will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible all the relevant papers, and the Executive Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. Where the efforts of the Council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published, indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the Council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendations which the Council think just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimous, agreed to by the members of the Council, other than the parties to the dispute, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that, if any party shall refuse so to comply, the Council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no such report can be made it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper. The Executive Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the body of Delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request must be made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute. In a case referred to the body of Delegates the provisions of this Article, and of Article XII, relating to the action and powers of the Executive Council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of Delegates.

Should any of the High Contracting Parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be declared to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal relations with nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League. The High Contracting Parties agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State and they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any High Contracting Parties who are co-operating to protect the Covenants of the League.

In the event of disputes between one State member of the League and another State which is not a member of the League or between States not members of the League, the High Contracting Parties agree that the State or States not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership as the Executive Council may deem just and, upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the League. Upon such invitation being given the Executive Council shall institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend steps to be taken to settle it as best and effectual. In the event of a Power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of a dispute with the League, the provisions of Article XIV, shall be applicable as against the State taking such action. If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations that will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

The High Contracting Parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the League to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the League, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the navigation of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1919.

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development of such peoples from a backward state of civilization and that security for the permanence of the trust should be embodied in the Constitution of the League. The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the entente of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, by experience and their geographical position, can best undertake the responsibility, and that this tutelage should be accepted by them as mandates on behalf of the League. The character of the Mandate must differ according to the state of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, the economic conditions and other similar circumstances. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development that their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of advice towards development and assistance by a Mandatory Power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal condition in the selection of the Mandatory Power. Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals; the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League. There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the Mandatory State, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory State as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interest of the indigenous population. In every case of Mandates the Mandatory State shall render to the League an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge. The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties, in each case be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special Act or Charter. The High Contracting Parties further agree to establish at the seat of the League a Mandatory Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers, and to assist the League in ensuring the observance of the terms of all Mandates.

The High Contracting Parties will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent Bureau of Labour.

The High Contracting Parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the League to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the League, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the navigation of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1919.

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ARTICLE XXII.

The High Contracting Parties agree to place under the control of the League all International Bureaux already established by general Treaties if the parties to such Treaties consent. Fundamentally they agree that all such International Bureaux to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the League.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that every Treaty or International engagement entered into hereafter by any State member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretary-General and as soon as possible published by him and that no such Treaty or International engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It shall be the right of the body of Delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by States members of the League of Treaties which have become inapplicable, and other international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XXV.

The High Contracting Parties severally agree that the present Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagement inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the Powers signatory hereto and subsequently admitted to the League shall, before becoming a party to this Covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the States whose Representatives compose the Executive Council and by three-fourths of the States whose Representatives compose the body of Delegates.

LEAGUE PRINCIPLES.

The "Temps" on Jan 4 maintains that neither Germany nor Germany Austria can reconstitute themselves as a state without the consent of the allies. It says: "It is not merely Germany-Austria that is in the power of the allies; the reconstruction of Germany herself depends on them, and with good reason. To pretend that the future organization of Germany is a matter that concerns only the Germans, would be to defend a theory that obviously runs counter to the idea of a league of nations. The primary object of a league of nations is the maintenance of peace, and its creators have the duty of assuring themselves above all that Germany will not be so reconstructed as to menace the peace of Europe. The league of nations cannot discharge its functions without intervening in the affairs of the peoples any more than justice can be administered without intervening in the affairs of individuals. A large number of Russian statesmen assembled in Paris are working for a coalition of all the Russian anti-Bolsheviks against the scourge that is ruining their country. The Poles and Czech-Slovaks have come to a complete understanding on the principal economic and ethnographic questions which have interested them. It is probable that Rumania, Greece, Serbia and Yugoslavia will follow this example so far as possible before the peace conference has reached its decision."

A Chinese constable was, it was alleged, found in a house when he should have been on duty. The A.S.P. Mr. T. H. King took a serious view of the offence and instructed Sergeant Murphy to ask for at least \$200 bail. Mr. A. E. Hall, who represented the constable, observed that this was excessive. Mr. R. E. Lidsell decided to fix the bail at \$100, and demanded the case until next Thursday.

BEWARE OF COLDS. CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

RACING YACHTS.

The following of the series of the Club Championship events of the season were sailed on Saturday. (HANDICAP CLASS.)

Event No. 6. Course—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon rock (S), Lyemun Beacon (S). Distance 9.2 Miles.

Yacht.	Handicap on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Dione Owes	1.32	451.55	453.27
Rolla	1.32	458.06	459.38
Jessica, Recs.	6.54	D.N.S.	—
Diana	6.54	D.N.S.	—
Colleen	6.54	D.N.S.	—
Dorothea	6.08	5.01.12	4.55.04

Position. Points for race. Points to date.

Yacht.	Handicap on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Ailsa	Scratch	5.16.47	5.16.47
Bonita	D.N.S.	—	—
Daphne	5.03.01	5.03.01	5.03.01
Halcyon	5.38.09	5.38.09	5.38.09

Position. Points for race. Points to date.

Yacht.	Handicap on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Ursula	Scratch	5.54.40	5.54.40
Dawn	D.N.F.	—	—
Lysbeth	5.56.18	5.56.18	5.56.18
Liza	D.N.F.	—	—
Owl	D.N.S.	—	—

Position. Points for race. Points to date.

Yacht.	Handicap on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Ursula	6	24	24
Lysbeth	4	21	21
Liza	11	11	11
Dawn	10	10	10
Owl	4	4	4

The "Gael" class failed to complete the course within the time limit and will re-sail the event on a future date.

A Chinese constable was, it was alleged, found in a house when he should have been on duty. The A.S.P. Mr. T. H. King took a serious view of the offence and instructed Sergeant Murphy to ask for at least \$200 bail. Mr. A. E. Hall, who represented the constable, observed that this was excessive. Mr. R. E. Lidsell decided to fix the bail at \$100, and demanded the case until next Thursday.

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WEATHER REPORT.

February 12, 1919. No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably at Weihaiwei, and slightly at moderately elsewhere; the anticyclone has moved eastward. Hongkong—Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.0 inches. Total since January 1, 1.25 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on February 13, 1919: 1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. winds, moderate; fair. 2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, fresh.

ROYAL CHARTERED HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 12, 1919.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Temperature at Sea Level. Humidity. Direction of Wind. Force. Weather.

Vladivostok, 78. Newer, 68. Hakodate, 68. Tokyo, 68. Shanghai, 68. Canton, 68. Hongkong, 68. Kowloon, 68. Amoy, 68. Swatow, 68. Tientsin, 68. Peking, 68. Hankow, 68. Harbin, 68. Manchuria, 68. Korea, 68. Japan, 68. China, 68. India,

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Route's Service to the China Mail)

HAYERS BY "HAYAS."

Paris, February 8th.

A Havas message states: A meeting of the Supreme War Council held in Paris yesterday. It undoubtedly was an extremely important one to discuss the situation arising from the German spirit again arising. Members of the Supreme Council attended; also the military and financial advisers, including Marshal Foch and Admiral Vemys.

The Council noted especially the delay in handing over the armistice as a warning that very strong terms will be necessary when the armistice has to be renewed on February 17th.

A suggestion was made that the Allies should occupy Essen.

The impression in French circles is that Germany tried deliberately to hoodwink the Powers as to her resources. The Germans are not so short of food, as they pretend. They are, therefore, reluctant to hand over the merchandise for conveying provisions from America.

The highest French military circles suggest that the peace treaty should prohibit the Germans from making any further troops, arms and fortifications on the left bank of the Rhine, and that the existing fortifications should be dismantled.

FRENCH STILL NERVOUS.

Paris, February 8th.

A Havas message states: Marshal Foch, in the course of a report to the Supreme War Council, issued a warning regarding the possibility of the renewal of the aggressive spirit by Germany.

The Council discussed the new Armistice terms, and suggested that they should include the handing over of the whole of the German armaments, including the German army to 25 divisions, with machine guns, for the internal police of the Empire. Important debates took place on these proposals.

A further suggestion was made that the Allies should revert to the initial demands for handing over the transport, which were modified on account of Germany's denial of "impossibility."

The Supreme Council adjourned till Monday.

AEROSUS CROSSES CHANNEL.

Paris, February 8th.

A Havas message states: M. Farman's aerobus, the first successful trip across the Channel yesterday, starting from Versailles and landing at Crotoy, in spite of adverse wind blowing. It carried 14 passengers.

Paris, February 8th.

An air route to India is expected to be opened next summer, with a regular weekly service carrying mails and passengers to Cairo and Calcutta. The trunk air line to India in the future will be Crotoy, Calcutta, Ceylon, Moscow, the Caspian Sea, Herat, Kandahar and Multan.

LIVING DEAR IN PARIS.

Paris, February 8th.

A Havas message states: Representatives of the city of Paris interviewed M. Clemenceau urging the necessity for drastic steps to reduce the cost of living. He promised the erection of a large number of stalls in Paris where provisions would be sold at below rock prices.

THE BOURSE.

Paris, February 8th.

A Havas message states: There are big demands on the Bourse for Russian stocks. French rentes are quiet.

Paris, February 8th.

A Havas message states: On the Bourse, Ottoman Petroleum markets are brisk. The tone throughout is steady for French rentes for which there is a demand.

SAVAN'S DEATH.

Paris, February 8th.

A Havas message states: M. Blanchard, the leading French authority on parasites and tropical diseases died in Paris, aged 62.

BILLIARDS.

THE GARRISON TOURNAMENT.

STAFF & DEPTS. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

This match was all but completed at the Soldiers' Club last night, only one game remaining to be played to finish this semi-final. The Staff and Departments won two out of the three games played last night, and now lead by 55 points.

The chief breaks last night were: Sgt. Sherratt, 21; Capt. Lammert, 20; and Gunner Parrott, 20. The scores to date follow:

STAFF & DEPTS.

Sgt. Stone	133
Sgt. Lyth	184
Sgt. Major Sainsbury	200
QMS. Sherratt	200
Capt. Lammert	200
Sgt. Sherratt	200
Staff Sgt. Stanley	183
83rd Co. R.G.A.	1300
Gnr. Gregory	200
Sharpe	200
Morrison	135
Simpson	158
Tytr. Bayley	189
Gnr. Parrott	162
Taylor	200
	1245

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMPLAIN'S Gun & Remedy has been in use for forty years and has gained a popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all hardware and stores.

BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FEBRUARY 18.	KAMAKURA MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.
FEBRUARY 19.	IYO MARU, N.Y.K., from London, with mail.
FEBRUARY 20.	YETOROFU MARU, N.Y.K., from Calcutta, with mail.
FEBRUARY 21.	HOOTOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.
FEBRUARY 22.	COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.
FEBRUARY 23.	TANGO MARU, N.Y.K., from Australia, with mail.
FEBRUARY 24.	NORE, P. and O., from Yokohama.
FEBRUARY 25.	SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.
FEBRUARY 26.	ELPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.
FEBRUARY 27.	AGAPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.
MARCH 2.	KIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., from Japan, with mail.
MARCH 3.	ANYO MARU, T.K.K., from Valparaiso.
MARCH 4.	LAOMEDON, B. and S., from Liverpool.
MARCH 5.	BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., from Java, with mail.
MARCH 6.	FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., from Seattle, with mail.
MARCH 7.	BURYLOCHUS, B. and S., from Liverpool.
MARCH 8.	PROTESILAUS, B. and S., from Singapore.
MARCH 9.	NANKING, China Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.
MARCH 10.	TELEMACHUS, B. and S., from Liverpool.
MARCH 11.	PELEUS, B. and S., from Liverpool.
MARCH 12.	TELEMACHUS, B. and S., from Liverpool.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 17.	BANRI MARU, D. and Co., for Japan.
FEBRUARY 19.	KAMAKURA MARU, N.Y.K., for Australia.
FEBRUARY 20.	IYO MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.
FEBRUARY 21.	YETOROFU MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.
FEBRUARY 22.	HOOTOR, B. and S., for London.
FEBRUARY 23.	COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.
FEBRUARY 24.	AGAPENOR, B. and S., for Liverpool.
FEBRUARY 25.	AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria.
FEBRUARY 26.	ELPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.
FEBRUARY 27.	COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.
FEBRUARY 28.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific, for Vancouver.
FEBRUARY 29.	DJIPANOS, J.C.I., for Java.
MARCH 1.	AGAPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.
MARCH 2.	LAOMEDON, B. and S., for Japan.
MARCH 3.	KIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., for Java.
MARCH 4.	SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.
MARCH 5.	HYSON, B. and S., for London.
MARCH 6.	ATREUS, B. and S., for Liverpool.
MARCH 7.	BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.
MARCH 8.	BURYLOCHUS, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.
MARCH 9.	TELEMACHUS, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.
MARCH 10.	ANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.
MARCH 11.	PELEUS, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.
MARCH 12.	PROTESILAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.
MARCH 13.	FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.
MARCH 14.	NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.
MARCH 15.	PROTESILAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

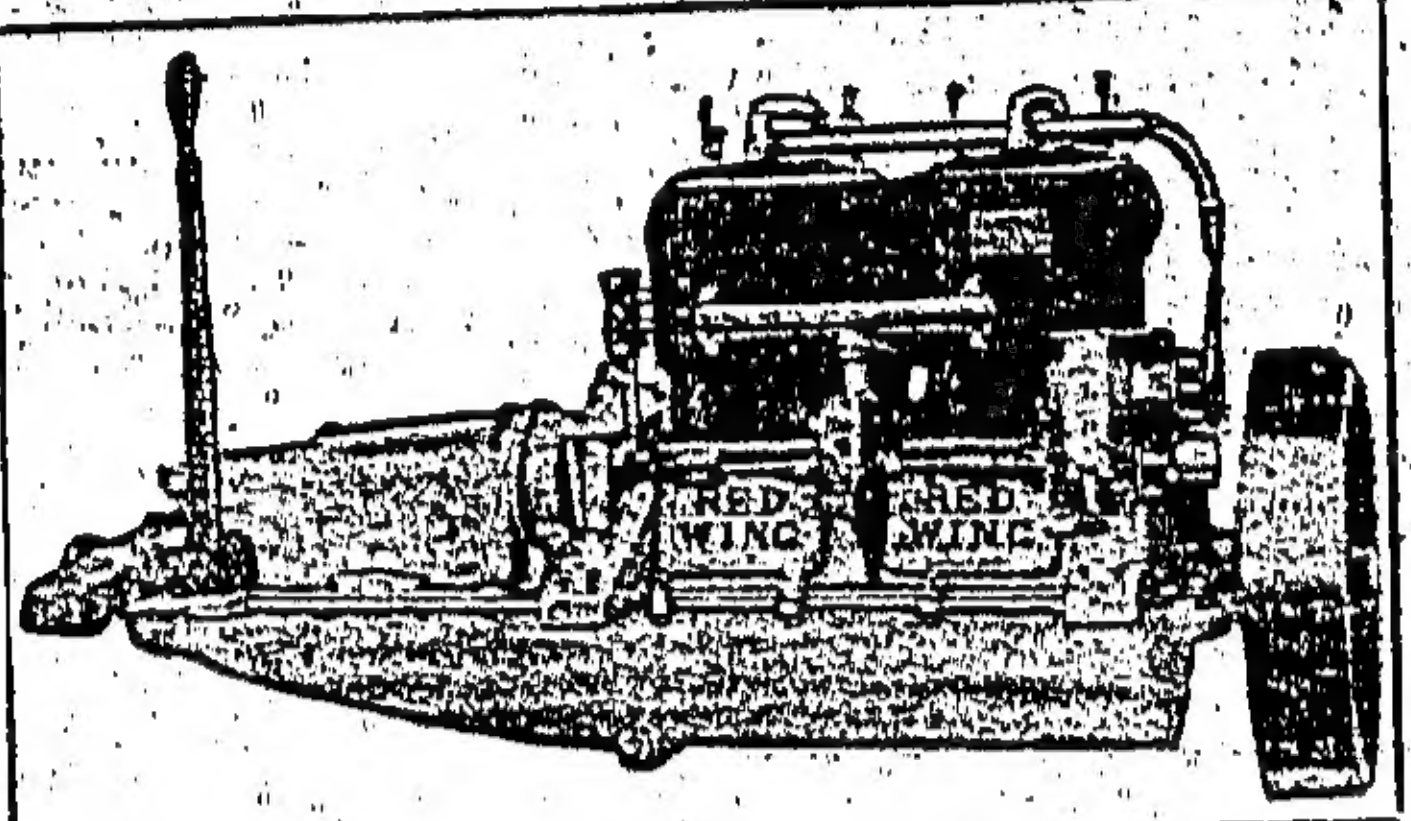
MOVEMENTS OF STEAMER.

The C.R.S. Co.'s R.M.S. "Empress of Japan" left Vancouver for Hongkong on February 12, and is due at Hongkong on March 7.

NOTICES.

ARMOUR & CO.,
CHICAGO.
WORLD'S LARGEST FOOD PACKERS.
CANNED
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, SOUPS, MILK, CHEESE, ETC.
"FARMER," "SHIELD" and "HUNTER" BRANDS.
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents for South China.

THE RED WING ENGINE HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS. IT IS THEREFORE NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT. IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.



THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.
SOLE AGENTS—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

A SHANGHAI ASSASSINATION.

As the result of three shots fired at him in peculiarly astonishing circumstances, Ting Pao-chien, formerly Governor of Shansi, died at his residence at Shanghai on Feb. 9. On the previous morning, at about 9.30, Mr. Ting left his house in Shanghai Road travelling by ricksha, and when opposite the Ellis Kadoorie School one of two men, who were apparently together, though walking on opposite sides of the road, opened fire upon him. Three shots, apparently from an automatic pistol, were fired at the unfortunate gentleman, all of which took effect. The ricksha coolie immediately turned his vehicle and returned to his master's house, No. 245, Shanghai Road and delivered his master, even then apparently seriously injured, to his family.

The family sent for the Rev. Evan Morgan, asking him to bring a doctor, and Dr. A. G. Parrott accompanied him to the house. Examination of the wounded man showed that one bullet had entered the neck, narrowly escaping the jugular vein; another went through three coats causing a slight wound; and the third had entered the stomach. The wounds were immediately dressed and the injured man was taken to the Shanghai Road Hospital, where Dr. Niu again dressed the wounds.

The Rev. Evan Morgan returned to see Mr. Ting in the hospital and found him complaining of great pain in the abdomen. The bullets had not then been located, it being too early to apply the X-rays. Mr. Ting apparently expressed a strong desire to return to his home, which request was also pressed by his family and he was allowed to go. This was towards 6 p.m.

Five hours later a messenger again went for the Rev. Evan Morgan asking him to hurry to the house and accompanied by Dr. Parrott, he did so. It was found then that a considerable change had taken place and a further examination showed that the bullet in the abdomen had struck the backbone low down and had perforated the kidneys causing which there was a profuse hemorrhage. Mr. Ting died at 12.30 a.m. in great pain, retaining consciousness up to the last.

Inquiries tend to show that the two men, one of whom actually did

the firing, were apparently in wait for Mr. Ting as he travelled along Shanghai Road and when he was within four or five yards of them one of them opened fire. The first shot took effect and as Mr. Ting leaned forward two more were fired at him rapidly, both also taking effect. The man who did the firing is stated to have dropped his hat in the excitement, but his alleged accomplice is said to have picked it up before they both made their escape down an adjacent alleyway.

Nobody appears to have attempted to stop the men, and the astonishing thing about the whole matter is that the police were ignorant of the affair until an hour and a half later, when a report was made to them about 11 o'clock by the Rev. Evan Morgan, and this despite the fact that the road is supposed to be patrolled, is a busy thoroughfare, and that the scene of the assassination has shops on either side.

The motive for the murder is at present quite obscure. It certainly does not appear to have been robbery, for nothing was taken from the deceased, nor does there appear that any attempt was made to do so. If the reason was political it has not yet been cleared up. That, however, political motives may be at the back of the whole matter is evidenced by a statement made to a representative that some years ago Mr. Ting was offered asylum in Hongkong, but apparently he had never been interfered with, except some attempts at blackmail and that not particularly recently.

The deceased was about 50 years of age and a member of an ancient official family, which had suffered in the revolution. He leaves a young family consisting of three boys, the eldest of whom is 12 years, and two daughters, and also an old father who resides at the ancestral home. He was a man of very moderate views and a great friend of the British. In fact, he was always of the opinion that the salvation of China lay in the administration of the country by the British.

Years ago there occurred something which might throw some light on the matter, and that was an offer made by Yuan Shih-kai that he should go to Peking and accept a high appointment there, the offer being said to accompany a threat that if he did not he was to look out for consequences.

POST OFFICE.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of Customs Formalities is now charged on every parcel sent abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammurah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.
Mails and Australia—Per TANGO MARU.

THURSDAY, February 13.
Japan—Per MISHIMA MARU.

FRIDAY, February 14.
Japan—Per SADU MARU.

SUNDAY, February 16.
Europe via Nagasaki—Per IYOMARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.
Philippine Islands—Per COURA-GEOS, 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, February 13.
Philippine Islands—Per SOEACHI MARU, 10 a.m.

SAIGON—Per MANAFUORI, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 13.
Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KALFONG, 2 a.m.

SAIGON—Per TELEMACHUS, 8 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per KAMARURA MARU, 8 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 10 a.m.

Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 14.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkott, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per MISHIMA MARU, 9 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 17, 1918.

VAN WAZERWICK, Brit., 1,906 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Hudson, J.M. & Co. Suez.

SAN NAM HOI, Chi., 427 tons, from West River, Capt. Lewington, Fat Hing Co., wharf.

TEAN, Brit., 1,261 tons, from Canton, Capt. Scott, B. & S., Taiho Dock.

RAISIN, Brit., 1,044 tons, from Canton, Capt. Richard, J.M. & Co., wharf.

TOYEN MARU, Jap., 1,170 tons, from Java, Capt. Fusano, O.S.K., Kowloon wharf.

CHUENCHOW, Brit., 297 tons, from Macao, Capt. Jones, C.O. wharf.

SUI YAT, Brit., 750 tons, from Macao, Capt. Valentine, B. & S., wharf.

BEUNGSHAN, Brit., 604 tons, from Canton, Capt. Crispin, B. & S., wharf.

CANTON MARU, Jap., 1,662 tons, from Karatsu, Capt. Takahashi, Y.K.K., B&S.

CLEARANCES.

FEBRUARY 16, 1918.

JADE, French, 11,300 a.m., for Haiphong, W.I.

MAKURA MARU, Jap., 10 a.m., for Keelung, O.S.K.

LARA, Dutch, 4 p.m., for Foochow, A. Pet Co.

FEBRUARY 17, 1918.

HSIN CHANG, Chi., 11 a.m., for Shanghai, C.M. Co.

TUNGCHOW, Brit., 11 a.m., for Canton, B. & S.

BANRI MARU, Jap., noon, for Kobe, Dodwell.

SHING KING, Brit., 2.30 p.m., for Shanghai, B. & S.

SUNNING, Brit., 8 p.m., for Canton, B. & S.

HSIN KONG, Chi., 8 p.m., for Canton, B. & S.

TAIYO MARU, Jap., noon, for Siam, Dodwell.

FEBRUARY 18, 1918.

WING HUNG, Chi., 1 p.m., for Kwongchow, Tai Hing.

TRIGUMA, Dutch, noon, for Singapore, A.P.

TAI SANG, Brit., 7 a.m., for Shanghai, J.M.

TAKEN MARU, Jap., 8.30 a.m., for Quinhon, M.B.K.

CHIEFOO, Chi., 6 a.m., for Canton, B. & S.

HOVEN MARU, Jap., 4 p.m., for Oka, O.S.K.

HOK CANTON, Brit., 10 a.m., for Hobow, Yat Hing.

OHONGVA, Chi., 11 a.m., for Haiphong, G.H.

SHING, Brit., noon, for Bangkok, J.M.

HAITAN, Brit., 1 p.m., for Foochow, D.L. Co.

YANG TZE KONG, Chi., 7 a.m., for Hobow, Yuen Chung Lee.

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